

WAR-NOW GENERALS OPEN DRIVE TO BLOCK CENSURE

Daily Worker

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Our Need for the Week

There were several fine messages and contributions Friday for the Daily Worker \$60,000 fund campaign, but the total of \$613.50 was still far short of the mark. We are still banking heavily on what we receive today as the result of weekend mail to pull us through.

With over \$36,000 still to go, we're aiming to hit the 50 percent mark by Friday. To be frank about it, we need \$6,000 by Friday in order to meet immediate obligations.

For this we must have the cooperation of every reader—in the form of contributions and collections of at least \$10. Daily Worker publisher Joseph Dermer this weekend brought \$40 from fellow fur-workers. This makes it some \$200 this

group of workers has contributed through him, and some \$300 they have donated altogether so far.

Dermer, who has just completed a strenuous couple of months as manager for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in her campaign for Congress, called on his many friends and associates in the trade union movement and in the recent campaign to come to the aid of the Daily Worker and Worker in this hour of need. (More news on Page 6).

Received yesterday ---\$ 613.50
Total to date ---\$23,444.89
STILL TO GO ---\$36,555.11

Mail or wire your contributions to: P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N. Y. 3; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, N. Y.

THE McCARTHYITE PEP MEET

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Not only Sen. Joseph McCarthy and the tears he squeezed out, but all the speeches of the evening were calculated to create the effect that here indeed was their defeated leader, their martyred hero.

Seated in Constitution Hall Thursday night among the audience of "aggressive McCarthyites," as "Rabbi" Benjamin Schultz had described the out-of-towners at an advance press conference, I had expected to find them in a triumphant mood.

Not only had they taken over the Hill that day, but some of them had been in the Senate gallery and heard how feeble and how few were any anti-McCarthy voices. They had heard their idol lash out again at the conservative Republican Senator Arthur V. Watkins, had heard another Republican plead with their sullen hero for just a little apology and censure would be forgotten. And they had heard little of anything from the Democratic side.

But their mood was not one of forgiving and forgetting—except to forget their triumphs so visible during the day.

And except for an occasional Rebel yell, and a brief spasm of

cavorting up and down aisles with placards by men and women, young and old but mostly not young, the political convention atmosphere of the rally was muted and the stage was set for a mood of mournful dignity bordering at times on the lachrymose.

"PURELY SYMBOLIC"
The evening's master of ceremonies, Benjamin Schultz, at the press conference in the Mayflower Hotel the day before, took pains to correct what he said were a lot of rumors that had gone out due to the use of the purely symbolic term "march on Washington."

Despite its having been so billed when announced the first week of October, the congregation of McCarthyites would, he said, conduct themselves in a "quiet and dignified way."

On arriving in Washington the special McCarthy train of 559 New Yorkers had been reminded that morning that the term "march on Washington" was discarded and all must be dignified. That was before the crowd booed a police official who said they couldn't march in a mass, with lapel insignia showing, to the Hill—which they did anyway.

As we streamed up to the Senate Office Building to visit Sena-

tors, one of the women with me said, "It's too bad but I think some of our women had visited the bar." No, said the other, there wasn't a bar on the train, "but some brought their own bar."

Most of the militancy of the morning had settled down to a bitter brooding over outrage against their hero for even having to face a censure motion, by the time the rally opened—with the expected overflow crowd failing to materialize, the police-authorized outside loudspeaker unused and 400 of the 4,000 seats empty.

Not that all the mourning over the victims of "the conspiracy"—against McCarthy—was of the passive variety. Sen. Herman Welker (R-Idaho), who held most, not all, of the 3,600 in their seats until Sen. and Mrs. McCarthy, declared at one point that "regardless of what the electorate might say," Fred Busbey wasn't through.

"MARTYR"
Rep. Busbey, Illinois Republican defeated in the recent election, was on exhibit on the platform and frequently alluded to as a great patriot and martyr of the "conspiracy."

Sen. Welker said he, too, might

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By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Retired General George E. Stratemeyer announced yesterday that he was conducting a nationwide drive for "10,000,000 signatures" to block censure of Sen. Joseph McCarthy. Stratemeyer heads a new group called

Let Labor Lead

An Editorial

It should now be clear to any thinking American how much is at stake for the future of our nation in the McCarthy censure battle.

There is the sinister effort to work up a mass movement to back up Lowblow Joe. Pushing this effort is the War - Now crowd, headed by Generals Van Fleet and Stratemeyer, and back to the hilt by Col. Robert McCormick's Chicago Tribune.

Van Fleet has been advocating immediate war with China. Stratemeyer is one of the foremost advocates of preventive war, which would begin with our dropping of H-bombs—and wind up with the destruction of civilization.

It is now clear whose designs McCarthy serves with his wild red-baiting and charges of "treason." It is the War-Now gang who are his masters and who fear the discrediting of their chief tool in their conspiracy to browbeat the people into silence—especially the silencing of all who speak out against war or for reforms of the New Deal type.

These generals are tied to Col. McCormick's fascist-like For-America organization, organized in Chicago and headed by top brass of Big Business and the armed services. It is an effort to organize a fascist movement in the U.S.

The Nov. 2 election was a demonstration that America is opposed to the McCarthyites. It saw the defeat of such men as Reps. Kersten and Busbey, whose main stock in trade was their advocacy of McCarthyism. The generals seek to cancel the anti-McCarthy mandate of Nov. 2.

So far the real America has not spoken up loudly and clearly enough in the demand for censure of Lowblow Joe. This raises the real danger that the Senate Republicans—aided by the do-nothing policy of the Democrats—will get away with their plot to let McCarthy off the hook. The winning of censure would be a first step toward blocking this conspiracy of the generals to organize a McCarthyite mass movement.

Labor, which has so much at stake in this anti-McCarthy, anti-fascist struggle, can give the country a heartening and vigorous lead by rallying its millions to stop the conspiracy, demand censure now and move the labor-backed Senators into action. From all people's organizations the demand must well up at once: Censure McCarthy! Every Senator needs to be bombarded with messages and delegations on this issue.

"Ten Million Americans Mobilizing for Justice," which includes retired Gen. James Van Fleet, retired Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin, Charles Edison, former governor of New Jersey and Spruille Braden, former Ambassador to Spain and Argentina.

Stratemeyer's statement echoes McCarthy's claims on the Senate floor that the censure recommendation is "red-inspired," initiated by "subversive elements" and "would establish a dangerous precedent" leading to "the destruction of constitutional government."

The new group seems to be closely tied in with a so-called "nationalist" organization, "For America," a Chicago group. Braden, Gen. Stratemeyer and Gen. Van Fleet are also members of the "For America" policy committee.

Stratemeyer is also in the news today in a report from the Senate Internal Security Committee containing his testimony in which he condemns the refusal by President Truman to permit Gen. MacArthur to spread the Korean war to China.

Stratemeyer said he had mailed out 110,000 petitions and expects the 10,000,000 signatures in 10 days.

IN SENATE

In the Senate, McCarthy has been able to dominate the first week's sessions for a number of reasons. Among these are:

1—The policy of the Democrats, under the constant warnings of minority leader Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, to "sit out" the hearings in silence, leaving the issue of McCarthy to the GOP.

2—The Administration's gift of political weapons to McCarthy, as when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles fired diplomat John Paton Davies.

3—The acceptance by all Senators—pro- and anti-McCarthy, alike—of the McCarthyite trump card, the Big Lie political cliché to the effect that the nation is endangered by a "Communist conspiracy."

All three of these factors have undoubtedly served to immobilize any mass movement against McCarthy and McCarthyism, making it appear to the country that the Wisconsin witchhunter represents mass sentiment. This gives the rabid pro-McCarthy Senators and politicians a chance to erase the anti-McCarthy mandate clearly evident in the recent elections. And they are losing no time in seeking to do so.

LABOR SILENT

The silence of the Democrats, except for the stirring speech on Friday of Sen. S. Stennis (D-Miss), a member of the censure committee, has been matched by that of the entire labor movement. There have been no indications of a labor lobby for action against McCarthy; nor have any demands on the Senate by labor been made

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Auto Union Delegates Presented with List of Demands Proposed for 1955

—See Page 3

WHAT THE ELECTION MEANS

—See Page 5

AFL Gives Congress Program To Halt Runaway Industries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—An AFL subcommittee recommended today that the new Democratic Congress adopt a five-point program to discourage business firms from running from high-wage areas to open shop at ass. The AFL's legislative council's subcommittee said the program is the

McCarthy Rally

(Continued from Page 1)

be "liquidated." If so, he said, he would move to Nevada or Wisconsin.

"They" had got poor Martin Dies, who had a nervous breakdown and had to retire from political life (he didn't mention his revival). When had it all begun, he asked? And voices from the floor answered, "With Fish."

Former Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York and former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana had been among those in the audience introduced and vociferously applauded earlier.

But Welker and other speakers made sure the impression didn't go out that the "conspiracy" had ended. "They" were even trying to get Lewis L. Strauss, Atomic Energy Commission chairman. And a leaflet distributed in the auditorium before the rally began had claimed, among other things, "the conspirators go to work on Dirksen—apparently, despite the misspelling, meaning Sen. Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.)."

Sen. Welker lingered over the names of early patriots, ignoring the fact that they were involved in something known as the American Revolution.

The crowd cheered loudest, however, when he mentioned his conferees, Sen. Karl Mundt (R-SD), seated in a box, and Sens. William Jenner (R-Ind.), Styles Bridges (R-NH), Andrew Schoepel (R-Kan.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.).

Boos and hissing came with every mention of Senator Arthur V. Watkins, Sen. Ralph Flanders, Major Irving Peress or Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker.

Earlier, Schultz paid tribute to the "grass-roots" in the audience, who had come, he said, "to make it plain that your hero is Joe McCarthy." This was the signal for waving of flags and cries of "We Want Joe!"

Schultz introduced such heroes of the audience as Westbrook Pegler, Miss Frieda Utley, Robert M. Harris, cotton broker, whose name formerly was linked with Father Francis Coughlin, and the editor of "The Tablet."

A well known Washington figure who showed up for the McCarthy rally was John Maragon, who served a jail term after being cited by a Senate committee investigating 5 percenters in the Truman administration. McCarthy was a member of the committee. Maragon said he'd come there "to learn the best way to get rid of Communies."

Schultz, coordinator of the rally, said he was national director of the American Jewish League Against Communism.

The president of his league, Alfred Kohlberg (wealthy importer) was ill or he would be there, Schultz said.

Schultz introduced half a dozen women dressed in black with broad blue ribbons across their chests, and two men, all parents of soldiers still missing in Korea. Several spoke movingly of their loss. And each time Schultz asked, "And now tell us why you're here." Because Joe McCarthy was the only one who was trying to bring the boys home, one woman said. Another said, more cautiously, that Sen. McCarthy was the only one "who had promised to bring them home."

A father from Georgetown, Del., missed his cue. First he told falteringly of his son's loss. Asked by the brisk master of ceremonies, "And what conclusion have you

come to?" the man stood blinking behind the footlights. Then the father asked, puzzled, "You mean as to whether he's still alive?"

A bit impatiently Schultz replied, "Yes, and as to who in the Senate has done most for the boys." The father relaxed. "Oh, that part's easy," he said, and went into the familiar eulogy.

The other father was called Captain Giles of the Fighting Home Folks for Fighting Men, which he had organized from his home in Colorado.

When Sen. Welker spoke with sarcasm of the government's treatment of soldiers who had returned to be branded as traitors, audience reaction was divided.

Sen. Welker was still talking when at 10:10 p.m. cries of "Joel Joel" heralded the arrival of McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy, with two police officers, Capt. Mike Blaney and Capt. Mike Dowd running interference.

Tearfully, before microphone, the Senator turned to the mothers on the stage with their blue ribbons.

He made the most of his moment despite the feelings of the mothers. He told them: "We don't know whether your sons or husbands are living in a bloodstained Communist dungeon or are dead."

But he offered them one consolation. Alluding to the move to censure him, he shouted, "Regardless of what the Senate may do, this fight to expose those who would destroy this nation will go on and on."

And now the out-of-towners have departed, and as yet there have been no delegations of anti-McCarthyites to counteract their influence. One person who happened to be waiting on another matter in the office of Sen. Irving Ives (R-NY) on the day of the influx of New Yorkers, told of hearing one of Ives aides say to another after the McCarthyites had departed:

"We haven't had so many people in a day since the Rosenberg case. But that wasn't quite as bad. The people were at least civil."

for local government bonds issued for the purpose of "subsidizing and luring industrial enterprises to new locations."

Disallowance as legitimate business expenses or rentals paid by migrating concerns.

The subcommittee said it has asked Sen. James Murray (D-Mont) to push for action on his proposal calling for investigation of sectional migration of industries and populations.

It said it also has asked Rep. Robert Kean (R-NJ) to reintroduce his proposals for ending premiums offered to communities and employers for using local bonding power as an "inducement and subsidy" for industrial migration.

Raising the federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1.25 an hour, a proposal previously endorsed by the AFL CIO, and independent union. The AFL subcommittee also asked that the work week be cut from 40 to 35 hours.

Repeal of the Taft-Hartley provision that permits states to enforce "right-to-work" laws banning all forms of union security, including maintenance of membership and the union shop.

This proposal also has been recommended by labor leaders and is one of their most bitter criticisms of the Taft-Hartley Law.

Repeal of the provision in the Walsh-Healey public contracts act that permits employers or unions to bring court suits against labor department orders setting minimum wage levels in plants holding government contracts.

Repeal of federal tax exemp-

tion for local government bonds issued for the purpose of "subsidizing and luring industrial enterprises to new locations."

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ACLU CITES 83rd CONGRESS' INROADS ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday assailed the Communist Control Act and other such laws passed by the 83rd Congress for making "deep inroads into civil liberties."

A special report on the civil liberties record of the last Congress, released by ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin, singles out the responsibility of Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn) for the injuries done to civil liberties.

The report stresses the need of avoiding restrictions on individual liberties when considering "anti-subversive legislation." It adds:

"This legislative responsibility was disregarded by Sen. Hubert Humphrey and others in their surprise attempt to legalize membership in the Communist Party."

"The insensitivity shown in the conduct of the Senate debate on this subject to the deep-rooted substantive problems inherent in the proposals characterized this irresponsibility."

The report called the Act "not only an unnecessary denial of American historic tradition, but a kind of legal confusion which does not speak well of the most deliberative body in the world."

While weakening its case by accepting McCarthyite mythology about a "world Communist conspiracy" the report says:

"The nub of our whole theory of separation of power is that Congress shall not pass bills of attainder, which is a legislative act inflicting punishment without judicial trial. . . . There is no question that by stating in the outlawry bill that



MURRAY

the Communist Party presents a clear and present danger, the Congress is inflicting penalties which it cannot do constitutionally."

The right of the Communist Party to place on the ballot is defended by the report in the section on the legal rights to the C.P.

That part of the Act directed against so-called "Communist infiltrated unions" was scored for its vague language. "The restrictions imposed," says the report, "are an unnecessary impairment of free association."

Other acts passed by the 83rd Congress which were criticized by the ACLU, include the law to withdraw citizenship from persons convicted under the Smith Act. The report also hits the law requiring all so-called Communist action and Communist-front organizations to register printing and mimeographing equipment.

The ACLU hailed Congress' refusal to adopt wiretapping legislation.

3-Alarm Fire Damages School in North Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—A three-alarm fire damaged three classrooms in a North Philadelphia elementary school today and firemen began investigating the possibility of arson.

An unidentified man told firemen that he saw a boy running from the school shortly after the blaze broke out.

WAR NOW

(Continued from Page 1)
public in the matter to the knowledge of this reporter. And there have been some erroneous conclusions drawn by anti-McCarthy newspapers, such as the New York Post and the Washington Post to the effect that the McCarthy censure is a foregone conclusion and that the Senate will act on the irrefutable evidence supporting the select committee's resolution.

But the censure committee members who have spoken, again, except Sen. Stennis, have shunned the role of prosecutors and have expressed admiration for McCarthy's practice of McCarthyism.

Sen. Francis V. Watkins (R-Utah), the committee chairman, who was bullied by McCarthy when he presented the resolution of censure on Monday, and again on Wednesday, paid "tribute" to McCarthy's anti-Communist attacks on his victims.

Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo.), in speaking against McCarthy's abuse of General Ralph Zwicker, praised McCarthy's "good work" in abusing others.

Even Sen. Stennis, in the course of the only vigorous attack against McCarthy's wild slinging of "slush and slime" and "abuse on top of abuse" at his opponents, paid tribute to McCarthy's treatment of persons other than Senators and generals.

McCarthy picked up the firing of John Paton Davies by the State Department to claim credit for having alerted the country. Of Davies, he declared in a radio interview: "I named him before the Tydings Committee as one of those whom I considered dangerous to this country because of Communist connections."

WAR PROGRAM

And while McCarthy uses the clubs gratuitously handed to him, his senatorial handmaidens scout the international political front to win converts for the McCarthyite program of fascism and war. Sen. William K. Knowland (R-Cal), the majority leader, used a short recess to make a speech in Miami, Fla., calling for a break with the Soviet Union.

The first week has made it plain that a victory for McCarthy, no matter how small, will be a victory for the War Party in Congress, despite the election mandate. Both the Republican and Democratic leaders in the Senate are steering in this direction. And the targets are not only the New Deal Democrats and what McCarthy has called the "liberal, in quotes" Republicans. It includes also the President and his Congressional supporters who for the present seem reluctant, in the face of world public opinion, to launch such political adventures as are urged upon the Administration by Knowland and other McCarthyites on both sides of the Senatorial aisle.

As for McCarthy, he has stated the issues as being bigger than McCarthy, as embracing the nation itself. He is right. But those who can affect the issue in favor of the nation have so far been dormant.

Top State Demos to Represent Harriman at Budget Hearing

Ranking Democratic members of the State Senate and Assembly will appear as representatives of Governor-elect Averell Harriman at state budget hearings beginning in Albany today. The hearings are expected to outline a 1955-56 departmental budget higher than the \$1,143,000,000 currently being appropriated for state agencies.

Harriman intends, it was learned at Democratic headquarters, to send a team of researchers and experts upstate this week and next to study the unemployment situation and discuss with industrial, political and union leaders in those areas, legislative measures to cope with the crisis. While nothing has

been said officially of Democratic action to follow up campaign promises for repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, it was said that Harriman has personally agreed to CIO and AFL leaders that he will urge repeal measures be introduced in both houses of the legislature.

Repeal of the Hughes-Brees law, a \$1.25 an hour minimum wage, increase in unemployment insurance and extension of coverage for jobless benefits, were mainstays in the Democratic election program. There have been some informal discussions among party legislative leaders on how to implement those pledges but it is clear that continued labor pressure will have to

be exerted to make these basic legislative anti-depression proposals stick.

Republicans are naturally opposed to these bills but they can be forced to submission because they no longer control the two-thirds majority required to override a governor's veto. Legislative observers see the possibility of forcing the Republicans to go along with social welfare and job measures under the new Administration.

Rent Control and school aid, along with revision of state and city fiscal programs, are also high in the Harriman program when the 1955 legislature opens in January.

HELPED LAUNCH 'WORKER,' AND HE'S STILL HELPING

We received some fine contributions from individuals and groups last Wednesday toward our \$60,000 fund campaign, but the one that moved us most was \$50 from old Sam Hammersmark, whose efforts as business manager made possible the launching of this newspaper on Jan. 13, 1924.

Sam, on that day, was down in the pressroom as the first copy of the paper, fruit of his organizing efforts, rolled off the press in an old downtown Chicago printshop. Now over 80, he has been a consistent champion of the Daily Worker and Worker ever since.

The \$50 he sent was intended for a trip to New York from his Chicago home. But, he writes, when he saw how much more the paper needed the money, he decided to wait until we got over our crisis before making a trip again.

Another contribution—this time TO a veteran worker for the paper **STILL ACTIVE**—comes from Queens. It is in honor of Manny Levin's birthday from friends in Corona. Manny is the rock in the business office, the assistant manager, who has been associated directly with the paper almost from the time it was launched. And he sold the first copies out on the west coast.

From Milwaukee comes another \$75 collected by the Freedom of the Press Committee there, which has been doing a top-notch job. They've come through with some \$540 so far, and have pledged to make it at least \$750. One secret of their success is that at a single well-organized party they raised \$400 in cash and pledges. The letter accompanying the latest contribution says "we're really rolling now."

There is also \$111 from another group that has been doing a swell job—the New England Committee, which has turned in some \$725 so far, with a pledge of \$1,500.

The \$111 includes \$56 collected from a group of Massachusetts friends, in memory of Fanny Cohen, who died last month; \$25 from workers in Lawrence, New England's number one "distress area"; \$10 from a devoted reader in Revere; \$7 from New Hampshire, and \$5 from a reader in Lynn.

Two New York friends who have contributed \$60, make it \$25 more in advance of a party they're giving for the Daily Worker. They want \$12.50 credited to Bernard Burton, and another \$12.50 to Abner Berry.

From Stoughton, Mass., comes \$10 from a devoted friend and supporter of the D. W., a leading social work authority, Bertha Reynolds.

A Jersey City supporter who has contributed earlier in the campaign sends another \$10 and says "may it succeed rapidly." Amen!

Another outstanding supporter and fighter for the paper, a Bronx worker who lives in the former cooperative at Allerton Ave., brings in \$45 he collected from friends of the paper in the north-east Bronx, and urges that all get into the campaign the way they've done in the past.

He says he finds that people are sitting back waiting for someone to come get their money. "I had no trouble collecting this," he said. "We've got to reach the people, or get them to act on their own."

A friend of the paper who is deathly ill in the hospital nevertheless sends \$10 in answer to our plea for \$10 from every reader last Monday.

There is \$2 from a loyal supporter in New Hampshire, and \$10 from a New Yorker who writes: "We must keep the ball rolling." Another \$2 "with best wishes" comes from Pomonok, Queens.

There is \$20 from Grand Rapids, Mich.; \$10 from Oakland, Calif.; \$2.50 from Chester, Pa.; \$11 from the upper west side for Abner Berry; \$24.50 from Brooklyn's east highway area; \$5 from a Bronx printer; \$10 for John Pittsman from "old-timer"; and another \$10 for Pittman from a Washington Heights friend; \$10 from the Allerton Jewish club; \$45 from a Manhattan friend, and a variety of sums from various parts of New York.

Kefauver Says New Congress Will Fight Dixon-Yates Steal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) said today the Dixon-Yates contract will be a "running sore . . . for years to come" and will cost President Eisenhower bipartisan support for his programs in the new Congress.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Ia) defended the contract.

The contract, which got a go-ahead from the joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee Saturday by a straight 10-to-8 party line vote, was debated by Kefauver and Hickenlooper on the CBS radio program, "The Leading Question." Both are committee members.

Meantime, the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, which represents 3,500,000 rural families, charged that the Dixon-Yates contract was "rained through" the committee "in a man-

ner unconscionable in our democracy."

It said its representatives were not allowed to give oral testimony on the contract.

Many Democrats and some Republicans scoffed at a so-called compromise clause in the contract limiting Dixon-Yates profits to \$650,000 a year.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-NM) declared: "President Eisenhower has said he will consider any better arrangement for getting the power. Then let him remove the U. S. signature from the Dixon-Yates contract and let the TVA produce the power."

Sens. Kefauver, Albert Core (D-Tenn) and William Langer (R-ND) joined Anderson in privately predicting the contract would never be carried out.

The opponents would not spell just what means they will take to

prevent the deal from going through, but it was remarked that when any government agency needs funds, including the AEC, it will have to apply to Democratic-controlled committees.

The contract with the Middle South Utilities & Southern Co. calls for these two combines of private power companies to construct a \$107 million private power plant at West Memphis, Ark., to feed power into the TVA. The TVA would then deliver an equal amount of power to AEC. The cost of constructing the privately owned plant would be charged up to taxpayers through rapid amortization. In addition the government would pay the private utilities companies over the 25-year life of the contract \$140 million more for the power than it would cost for TVA to produce it itself.

UAW Parley Weighs Proposed Demands

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Over 1,000 delegates from 900 locals of the CIO United Auto Workers, representing 1,350,000 members, were presented at the weekend with the union's proposed 1955 demands. Highlights of the demands are:

Guaranteed annual wage; two-year contracts instead of five; a guaranteed weekly wage; a model FEPC clause; increases in overtime rates; a continuation of the escalator wage clause, and an annual improvement factor raise.

UAW president Walter Reuther in the two-day meeting presented by the package, which is estimated by UAW spokesmen to run between 70 and 50 cents an hour. The conference was closed to reporters.

Reuther said that after the guaranteed annual wage (GAW) is won in 1955, the union will go after the shorter work week with no cut in pay.

The GAW proposal as presented is still in skeleton form, as it does not spell out how much the worker gets in dollars and cents or how much the employer pays.

The progressive caucus of the UAW, led by Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600, has proposed that 75 to 100 percent of wages for a minimum of 40 weeks to a maximum of 52 weeks be the proposals to fill in the blank spaces and that GAW be financed by the companies which would put 10



REUTHER

cents an hour for each worker into a fund.

Those with two years seniority and over are entitled to 52 weeks in Reuther's GAW plan.

On the guaranteed weekly wage, the demand was that the workers receive 40 times their hourly rate for any week which they are not notified in advance that they won't have a 40-hour work week.

INCREASES

There is no demand for a blanket wage increase separate from the escalator clause and the annual improvement factor raise. The escalator is still to be tied to Government-controlled cost-of-living indexes. The productivity raise each year of a nickel an hour stays.

Reuther says the workers have been short-changed a nickel an hour on that, as productivity increase is more than 2 percent a year for which they now get 5 cents an hour raise in a year. He says production is more than double the estimated 2 percent a year increase, and therefore he wants an extra nickel a year.

He declares that if the employers don't want to go along with the escalator and productivity raise then he will sign only one-year contracts.

OVERTIME

On overtime, time and half is demanded for Saturday and double time for Sunday, triple time for work on holidays. Corporation councils and local unions can add

additional economic and contract demands when they convene after the national economic conference, drafting the present CAW and other demands.

Ford, Chrysler and GM national conferences will be held soon.

This Friday, a city-wide meeting of secondary UAW leaders will meet here in the Hudson local hall to hear Reuther explain CAW and other demands. About 2,000 local union officers are expected.

Pensions and health improvement are also sought in the demands by Reuther. A pension boost of 25 increase is said to be sought. The average pension at present is around \$110 a month. Vested interests in pension setups should be allowed to be transferred to other jobs, it is asked.

The FEPC issue is handled thus: "Model clauses adopted by the international executive board on various subjects are to be included among demands in all cases where they are appropriate and have not yet been won." No specific mention is made of FEPC.

oust NAGUIB

CAIRO, Nov. 14.—Egypt's military rulers today removed Gen. Mohammed Naguib from the figurehead presidency on charges he was involved in a plot to assassinate Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser and overthrow the regime.

A nationwide state of emergency was proclaimed to cope with any demonstrations.

Give \$1,000 to Church Fight on 'Loyalty' Oath

The Bill of Rights Fund, recently organized to defend civil liberties in the U. S., will make its first grant of \$1,000 to the First Unitarian Church of Los Angeles, it was announced yesterday by Dr. Corliss Lamont, chairman of the fund.

The money grant is to assist the church's legal battle against the California Levering Act requiring a loyalty oath from religious, educational and charitable institutions as a condition for tax exemption. The First Unitarian Church is one of a number of religious organizations that is refusing to sign the oath on the grounds that it violates the First Amendment's provision establishing separation between church and state.

Chinese PT Boats Sink A Chiang Warship

TAIPEI, Formosa, Nov. 14.—Chinese torpedo boats sank U.S.-built nationalist destroyer escort today after a night-long running battle north of Tachen islands.

The PT boats slipped up in the darkness and at 1:45 a.m. (12:45 p.m. EST Saturday) opened their assault on the 1,430-ton destroyer escort Tai Ping—the former U. S. Decker.

The Chiang Kai-shek warship, turned over by the United States after World War II, was on patrol.

The Chinese naval ship scored hits on the destroyed escort early in the fight and crippled the vessel. At 7:10 a.m. the destroyer escort went down.

The Nationalist information bureau said that 40 crewmen were missing.

American-Soviet Friendship Rally for Peace Tomorrow

Two significant anniversaries will be celebrated at the Annual Rally for Peace sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, to be held at

Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., Tuesday, Nov. 16. The anniversaries are the 21st year since the establishment of United States-U.S.S.R. diplomatic relations

and the 37th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet state. The rally, which will be chaired by Dr. John A. Kingsbury, the Council's Chairman, will hear Paul Robeson, Corliss Lamont, Miss Jessica Smith, Albert E. Kahn and the Rev. William Howard Melish. Rev. Melish will present a firsthand report of the hearings of the

Council before the Subversive Activities Control Board. Rev. Melish was one of the Council's witnesses.

New Housing Safety Code Proposed by Mayor

By MICHAEL SINGER

Mayor Robert F. Wagner yesterday released proposals and legislative recommendations for the first New York City Multiple Dwelling Code since April 12, 1901. His recommendations include changes in the Housing and Building Department, sweeping revisions

in the occupancy regulations governing reconverted old-law and multiple dwelling houses, and tightening of loopholes in the current State Multiple Dwelling Law.

Mayor Wagner in answer to a question, agreed that the disastrous Bedford-Stuyvesant fire in 1953, which took the lives of seven Puerto Ricans and the gas-water heating appliance defections which killed 10 persons in recent days, was largely instrumental in rewriting the housing laws. He also admitted that the Brooklyn Grand Jury blast last year at the inadequacies of city inspection and regulations of old-law tenements had had a major effect in developing the proposed housing code.

Though the proposals to be incorporated in City Council bills soon to be introduced—probably by majority leader Joseph T. Sharkey, the full scope of the new housing law is not expected to be realized until five years after the first major revisions are to take place in July, 1955.

The new city Multiple Dwelling Code is the first since April 12, 1901, which govern buildings constructed before that date. New law tenement regulations cover housing built between that date and 1929 when New York State enacted the first state multiple dwelling law, now the basis for housing supervision in New York City.

Wagner's new housing provisions cannot be altered by state legislation because they go beyond the present state Multiple Dwelling Law. Under the law the city has the right to operate locally if its housing provisions are more restrictive than the state provisions. It is the first time this has been done since the State Legislature adopted a multiple dwelling code in 1929.

It is estimated that eventually some 54,000 old law tenements will be affected, and more than half a million persons will come under its jurisdiction.

HEARING PLANNED

The complicated revisions of the housing law, encompassed in two major bills and the result of six months of preparation by the Mayor's housing experts and civic, housing, realty groups—the Tenants Council, however, was not included in the discussive stages—will be argued at public hearings soon to be announced. Such hearings will be held by the City Council, the Board of Estimate and finally by Mayor Wagner himself when it reaches the stage of signing into law.

Basically it provides:

1. The placing of greater authority in the hands of the Housing Commissioner instead of, as at present, in Borough Superintendents who have had regulatory and inspection controls over which the Commissioner had no legal control. It divides the Department, each with separate functions and controls, and is aimed at ending the lack of uniformity in the present housing agency which was so severely criticized by the Grand Jury probing the Bedford-Stuyvesant fire in the summer of 1953.

2. Establishment of occupancy regulations to plug loopholes now in the State Multiple Dwelling Law and to eliminate the present reversion gimmicks by which landlords are able to reap fantastic rental profits by jamming families into single rooms without adequate facilities.

HINT COMPROMISE

Charles F. Freusse, Wagner's Assistant Deputy of Administration, and Warren Moscow, the Mayor's Assistant, told reporters they ex-



WAGNER

pect strong landlord objections to fundamental approaches of the new law. Realty interests oppose provisions to register the houses in landlord's name, and Moscow hinted that some "compromises" will probably be reached whereby a landlord representative, rather than the owner himself, will be required to make himself available to tenants during "normal hours." Even so, the city expects realty protest on this clause.

This demand for landlords to have their addresses registered publicly was first raised by the New York City Tenants and Consumers Welfare Council.

The most important section of the new law deals with efforts to improve the occupancy regulations. While a far-reaching step against the present medieval landlord practice of forcing seven and even 10 persons into a single room under the guise of "converted units," city aides could not explain what will happen if—and when—the new code forces thousands of families into the streets.

WHERE WILL THEY GO?

Asked what will be the fate of tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans, Negroes and other workingclass families who suffer most from the present single-room occupancy "reconversion," if new low-rent housing units are not built soon to absorb them under the "dispossess" applications of the new law, Moscow said:

"We hope that by the time the full scope of the code goes into effect there will be enough housing to take care of the problem. Our job is to make living safe and to guarantee against fires, explosions and other tragedies which occur because of the present overcrowding and housing violations."

The mayor said that the "most important immediate effect" of the new city code would be to prevent substandard alterations of existing tenements, "particularly the old-law tenements erected before 1901 and the makeshift changing of one- and two-family houses to apartment occupancy or furnished room houses."

The City Code hopes to accomplish this by compelling owners to comply with the new and higher housing standards contained in the Code. Here are some examples:

Under the Multiple Dwelling Law, old-law tenement landlords can increase the number of apartments in his building from two to four on each story merely by installing one additional enclosed water closet for each new apartment. It can be located in the hallway.

Also, under the present law a single family five-story brownstone dwelling can be converted to a 10-family multiple dwelling with two apartments on each floor again by installing a single enclosed water closet (toilet) within each apartment. Such dwellings are now legally converted into rooming

houses by having one such water closet for every seven rooms in the building.

There is nothing in the Multiple Dwelling Law that requires owners to install wash basins, showers, bathtubs, or any hot water and heating facilities.

The new city housing code would force old-law tenement owners who want to increase the number of apartments to provide not only a water closet for each new apartment, but bath or shower and heat and hot running water. The same provisions would be imposed on any existing one- or two-family house which changes to a multiple dwelling. It would also apply to any newly created apartments in any multiple dwelling that once had been a one or two-family house.

TO LIMIT BOARDERS

The mayor's proposals require that 90 days after the law is enacted it will be illegal to house more than two boarders or roomers in any apartment that is not located in a building now legally used for single room occupancy.

Overcrowding, one of the most critical phases of the present housing chaos, comes in for special attention in the new Code. Present State Multiple Dwelling Law clauses regulate occupancy according to the air content in cubic feet per room. Under this formula, for each 400 cubic feet of air in any room, one person 12 years or over, is permitted to live there.

For each additional 200 cubic feet of air in the room, one child under 12 may live there.

Mayor Wagner cited the tragedy at 435 West 46th St., Manhattan on Nov. 7, 1954, where ten persons lost their lives because of carbon monoxide poisoning. The deaths occurred in a 3-room old-law tenement where the present Multiple Dwelling Law approved occupancy of a man and a wife and six children all under the age of seven. The current law would even sanction occupancy by eight adults in that unit.

If the mayor's code is enacted by the Council and the Board of Estimate, beginning on July 1, 1955, the family occupancy of that apartment would be limited to parents or two adults and two children under the age of 12, plus two children under four—a total of four adults and four children. Similar restrictions on occupancy

are specified throughout the intricate clauses and proposals in the mayor's recommendations.

WOULD END LOOPHOLE

Occupancy standards in the new Code are divided into limitations on the number of persons who can live in any room of a multiple dwelling, according to the size and use of the room, and an "aggregate floor area formula."

This is a change from the current cubic feet formula by which living standards are measured not so much by the amount of floor space as by floor to ceiling area—a loophole which permits landlords to squeeze families into small floor areas so long as his height or cubic foot space falls within the law.

This occupancy standard would apply to all existing rooms and apartments and go into effect on July 1, 1955. These standards would seek to cope with present overcrowding by forbidding more than two adults to occupy any room for sleeping purposes.

Five years from now—or 1960 in the mayor's estimate—the "aggregate floor area" formula would apply, restricting occupancy in apartments and other rental units to only one adult for the first 150 square feet of total area, plus one adult for each additional 80 square feet.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Other provisions:

- Forbids the use of kitchens and kitchenettes for sleeping purposes.

- Make it a criminal offense for an owner or tenant to overcrowd any apartment or rental unit.

- Require owners to register name and address and other pertinent information with Department of Housing and Building and designate a managing agent, and also the landlord's name and address on the rent bill.

- Require owners to post signs in multiple dwellings giving name and address and also plans showing maximum occupancy on the premises.

- Require every newly created kitchen or kitchenette to be completely enclosed, except for door and ventilation openings, and separated from other rooms by partitions.

- Require installation of incinerators in one and two-family houses, four stories or more in height, and in all tenements that may lawfully be and are changed from apartment use to single room occupancy.

- Prohibit any increase in the number of rooms or apartments in any existing frame multiple dwelling.

- Require owners of multiple dwellings seeking to alter them to single room occupancy to provide at least one bathtub or shower, one wash basin, and one toilet for each four adults instead of the present one toilet for each eight persons under the law.

A series of fire safeguard and sanitation regulations are proposed.

Candidates for Foreign Service Found Too Few



DULLES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A special Committee on Reorganization of the Foreign Service has urged Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for the second time to trim the authority of Department Security Chief Scott McLeod.

The group recommended last June that Dulles transfer the Foreign Service Inspection Corps from McLeod's Bureau of Inspection, Security and Consular Affairs to the Undersecretary of State for Administration. Dulles has not yet acted on the recommendation.

The group, known as the Winston Committee, reviewed the progress of the Foreign Service Reorganization last month, and made several recommendations to Dulles.

Among other things, the committee said it "continues to attach great importance" to its proposal that the Foreign Service Inspection Corps be removed from McLeod's bureau.

It also urged Dulles to name a new director of the Foreign Service Institute as soon as possible.

The State Department said Dulles has been searching unsuccessfully for a new head of the institute. It was understood that several candidates have been reluctant to take the post.

The committee also said the department should complete its security program as fast as possible "to put an end to uncertainties which impair morale." The program is about 89 percent complete, the State Department said.

The committee also expressed regret that the Foreign Service has had an "abnormally low number of candidates" for examination.

Argue Status of Puerto Rico At Smith Act Hearing Here

Does the Commonwealth status granted to Puerto Rico in 1952 mean anything in law, or is it merely camouflage and sham to cover up the old colonial relationship established more than a half century ago?

This basic question dominated a hearing Friday afternoon on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus seeking the release of Eugene Cuebas Arbona, arrested in New York Oct. 20 under the thought-control Smith Act. The hearing was held in the chambers of Federal District Judge Edward Weinfeld, who took the petition under advisement. Judge Weinfeld agreed to receive a written brief from the defense Wednesday.

Cuebas Arbona is one of 11 Puerto Ricans, Communists and non-Communists, arrested Oct. 20 and 21 in New York, Puerto Rico and Texas under the Smith Act. Reuben Terris, Civil Rights Con-

gress attorney, argued the arrest was illegal because the Smith Act is not applicable to Puerto Rico since July 3, 1952, when Congress passed Public Law 447 approving the Constitution of Puerto Rico which had been previously adopted by the people of Puerto Rico in a referendum March 3, 1952.

In his petition, Terris also pointed out that Cuebas is charged with "advocating the overthrow of the government of the U. S. in Puerto Rico," and that no such government exists since the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

In his oral argument, Terris cited statements made in the United Nations last year when the U. S. delegation requested the removal of Puerto Rico from the list of non-self-governing territories. These statements, he said, confirmed the fact that under the new Commonwealth status Puerto

Rico had acquired jurisdiction over its internal affairs and therefore the Department of Justice had no legal right to prosecute Puerto Rican citizens under the Smith Act.

Assistant U. S. Attorney George H. Bailey answered that even if "the government of the U. S. in Puerto Rico" was non-existent, the U. S. government still had the right to prosecute Puerto Ricans under the Smith Act.

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THE TIME TO TALK IS NOW!

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER today is sending the London-Paris treaties to the special session of the U. S. Senate. On Wednesday, in his meeting with leading Democrats, he will seek bi-partisan support for speedy ratification of these plans to dismember Germany permanently and to restore vindictive and fascist German militarism.

The Administration is pressing this move as a peace measure. But this is not the way the American people believe peace can be preserved and our national security strengthened.

The way to peace and national security on this question lies, as numerous statements and actions by American organizations and individuals have declared, through negotiations for the unification of Germany on democratic and peaceful foundations.

The argument is made that once the Nazis have been rearmed and bound through an alliance to fight for the Administration's aims, the "West" will then be ready to talk to the Soviet Union over German unification. This argument makes no sense to any American who has even remotely been affected by two world wars initiated by German militarism.

The Soviet Union called again last Saturday for a conference by Nov. 29 on this question as well as the whole problem of European security. The USSR has shown how the remilitarization of West Germany and its inclusion within the aggressive NATO military grouping will prevent the unification of Germany for a long time to come.

Therefore, if talks now are rejected, the German Nazis and militarists, after being armed to the teeth will aggravate the danger of a third world war in which we would be involved.

The clear and urgent task for the American people, therefore, is to reject the London-Paris agreement and demand negotiations to unify Germany.

But the White House and State Department have acted to reject negotiations and to press for ratification and implementation of the German Army plan.

They are not unmindful of the Nov. 2 election returns and the recent defeats inflicted on their foreign policy by the great world demand for peaceful co-existence. Accordingly, they have modified their language and behavior so as to seem to be obeying the American electorate's mandate for jobs-without-war, and to be paying heed to the will of the peoples of Europe and the world for a peaceful settlement of all disputed questions.

But the Administration's persistence in pressing for a restoration of German militarism BEFORE talks on unification exposes how hollow are these words and gestures. Clearly, its studied words and gestures are intended to sow complacency and lull opposition to its deeds, which are so fraught with peril for the national security of our own country as well as that of the countries of Europe.

Clearly this double-barreled maneuver must be exposed and countered. The people should demand that the London-Paris treaties be rejected. The time to talk on the unification of Germany and the security of Europe (and of America) is NOW.

HOMAGE TO MURDER

LAST WEEK, the Saturday Evening Post spread an advertising blurb across the country. It was the upcoming story of "Allen Dulles (brother of the Secretary of State), chief of our espionage organization, the Central Intelligence Agency. Here's the story of his colorful career—his part . . . in the overthrow of Mossadegh in Iran, and in the Communist defeat in Guatemala. . . ."

Yesterday, the New York Times carried a dispatch from Guatemala which could well serve as the postscript to the cynical advertisement. The Times report revealed that four months after the violent seizure of power by the Castillo Armas regime not a single labor union or peasants' organization has been permitted to function.

This report was preceded by a dispatch which announced that Castillo Armas had condemned 20 political prisoners to death before the firing squad, many of them labor leaders.

The story is similar in Iran, where Dulles also acted so "colorful" a part. Hussein Fatemi, former Iranian foreign minister, was executed. His sole "crime" was that he had opposed the stealing of Iran's vast oil resources by British and U. S. combines.

The American people can do much to stop these horrors by protesting to the State Department and to the Iranian and Guatemalan embassies. Our labor movement, especially the AFL leadership which joined in the campaign against Arbenz regime, has a special responsibility to speak out against the slaughter of life and liberty.

What the Elections Mean

(First of a series of articles)

By ALBERT E. BLUMBERG

THE REACTIONARIES are trying to becloud the verdict of Nov. 2 in a mass of lies and confusion. These elections provided the first nation-wide referendums on the policies and record of the Eisenhower-GOP-Big Business Administration and Congress. A clear understanding of the verdict is essential to the labor and people's struggles that lead to '56.

Roscoe Drummond (Herald Tribune, Nov. 5) finds that the "most significant fact about the 1954 Congressional elections is that everybody won something—but not very much. This means, it seems to me, that the national verdict was a verdict for no change."

Less restrained is the Manhattan GOP boss, Thomas Curran, who hails the outcome (N.Y. Times, Nov. 7) as a "magnificent victory for Eisenhower."

But what was the actual outcome and why? What role was played by labor, by its chief allies, the Negro people and the farmers, and by the Communists and advanced forces? What is the Nov. 2 mandate and how can it be realized?

I.

THE ELECTION results raise at the outset three principal questions:

- (1). To what extent did Eisenhower and the GOP suffer a defeat?
- (2). Why did they suffer this defeat?
- (3). Why did the widely-pre-

dicted anti-GOP landslide fail to materialize?

The overall election returns, while they reveal no decisive defeat, do add up to an unmistakable rebuff to Eisenhower, a serious defeat for the GOP, and a sharp set-back for the McCarthyites. They register popular opposition to the program of the Eisenhower-Wall Street Administration, especially among the workers in the great industrial states of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New York. They reflect the people's deep concern with the key issues of the day—peace, McCarthyism, jobs, Negro rights, farm incomes, natural resources.

Two short years after the Eisenhower landslide victory of 1952, the GOP has lost control of both Houses of Congress. With the Republican defeats in Michigan and Oregon, the Senate now lines up 47 to 47 for the Democrats (including one independent) as against the GOP majority of 49 to 46 (one independent) prior to Nov. 2. The new House stands 232 to 203 in favor of the Democrats as compared with 212 Democrats, 218 Republicans, one independent and four vacancies before.

The GOP lost the strategic post of governor in seven states. The Democrats took over Pennsylvania for the first time since 1934—and by 281,000 votes. The 12-year rule of the Dewey machine was ended in New York. In addition to Maine, the Democrats carried Minnesota, Connecticut, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona and made gains

in the legislatures of these and other states.

Particularly significant within this overall picture are the defeats suffered by the McCarthyites and pro-McCarthyites. Prominent incumbents lost in Michigan (Clardy, Ferguson); Wisconsin (Kersten); Illinois (Busbey, Bishop); and Pennsylvania (Graham). McCarthyite candidates were turned back in Illinois (Meek, Vail) and New Jersey (Shepard, Coudert, in New York, survived by 400 votes as compared with his '52 margin of 24,000.

Nixon's McCarthyite offensive in the West failed in Oregon, Montana and Wyoming, as had the earlier Dixiecrat drive in the primaries of Alabama, North Carolina and Tennessee. Holtzman (New York), special target of the McCarthyites, increased his majority from 500 in 1952 to 13,000. Kefauver (Tennessee), Multer (New York) and Burdick (North Dakota), who voted against the Humphrey-Butler Act, all won resounding victories.

This is the dominant note, although the McCarthyites did score important successes against Congressman Condon (California) and Glen Taylor (Idaho)—thanks to the aid of pro-McCarthy and reactionary Democrats. The Dixiecrat Thurmond, with the backing of Byrnes won a write-in campaign for the U.S. Senate in South Carolina.

THE OVERALL results, from the information at hand, also in-

(Continued on Page 6)

TODAY ABROAD

by John Pittman

Eisenhower's Soft Talk
Hiding Dangerous Moves

TODAY, President Eisenhower will send the London-Paris agreements for the remilitarization of West Germany within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to the special Senate session. Last week he sent the South East Asia Treaty Organization project (SEATO) to the special session. According to press accounts, the President's object in referring these treaties to the special session is to enable the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to familiarize themselves with the documents. This will expedite ratification of both treaties, in the view of the White House.

So that, if things go according to schedule, the Eisenhower Administration in January, shortly after the new Congress convenes, will be able to present the ratification of these treaties to the other signatories.

And this, in turn, will help West German Chancellor Adenauer, French Premier Mendes-France, and Italian Premier Scelba to obtain ratification in their respective parliaments.

TO ENSURE that these plans go smoothly, the President is calling a conference with Democratic Party leaders in Wednesday, with a view to strengthening the bipartisan support of the policies of the London-Paris agreements and SEATO.

And to safeguard these projects against any mishap, the Administration is talking softly on foreign-policy questions, accenting its "new look" of "moderation," going through the act of appearing to be eminently reasonable and peace-loving.

The objective of this tactical maneuvering, which is certainly the result of the victories of the world peace forces in blocking its war-organizing moves (including the American electorate's

election mandate of Nov. 2), is to disarm public opinion here and abroad.

This, of course, was the aim of President Eisenhower's statement in Cleveland on Oct. 29, in which he said: "Now do we want war in order to solve our economic difficulties? Of course we don't. . . . The only thing we bar is we won't go to war in order to get work."

It was the aim of his statement to the National Union of Catholic Women last Tuesday, of his conciliatory statement on the recent plane "incident" over the Kurile Islands.

THE DANGER is great, therefore, that by complacently accepting the President's assurances and the recent characterizations of the President himself as a "moderating" influence on the "extremists" within his Party and the Administration executive organs, the American people will allow moves to be carried through which—all assurances to the contrary notwithstanding—will commit our country to a policy of world war.

The ignoring and rejection of the Soviet Union's offer to negotiate NOW on the question of unifying Germany on democratic and peaceful foundations, and the persistence in rearming the German militarists and Nazis within NATO, will amount to such a commitment.

Repeatedly the Soviet government has said that if West Germany is remilitarized and included within the aggressive, anti-Soviet NATO military grouping before unification, this will perpetuate the dismemberment of Germany.

The answer of Secretary Dulles and his counterparts in West European countries is that the Soviet arguments, which have now been put forward again

with the proposal for a Nov. 29 meeting on the question of European security, are a stall, and that such a meeting "can serve no useful purpose now." Let us rearm the Nazis first, say Dulles and Adenauer in effect, and then we will talk unification with the Soviet Union.

THIS ARGUMENT is completely dishonest. No one in his right mind can expect the Soviet Union and the East German authorities to agree to turn over more industrial resources and manpower to a Nazi-commanded Army which has become part of an openly aggressive bloc directed at the Soviet Union and East Germany.

Promising to talk AFTER Nazi rearmament is a fact, therefore, is merely another device to disarm and lull public opinion in the United States and Western Europe.

There is further the obvious facts that the rearmament of West Germany has nothing in common either with the professed determination of the Eisenhower Administration not to use war preparations and war as a means of providing shots-in-the-arm for the faltering U.S. economy, or with the Administration's professed concern for a disarmament treaty now under discussion in the United Nations.

Certainly, there is no ground whatsoever for a complacent "wait-and-see" attitude toward the Democrats in the new Congress. The labor and people's supporters of the Democratic Party who recently repudiated the Eisenhower foreign program, as well as his domestic program, will certainly have to fight even harder now for the realization of their election mandate of jobs-without-war, that is, for peace and jobs.

What the Elections Mean

(Continued from Page 5)
 dications scattered but significant gains for labor and Negro representation. Most notable is Michigan, which elected the first trade unionist to sit in the U. S. Senate and added a new Negro congressman, Charles Diggs, to the two incumbents, Rep. Powell (NY) and Rep. Dawson (Ill). In the state legislatures, Baltimore elected Maryland's first Negro legislators (with two and possibly three victories). Milwaukee increased its Negro legislators from one to three. Trade unionists were re-elected to Congress with added majorities in Minneapolis and Reading.

The election results reveal a defeat of no small proportions for the GOP and particularly for the McCarthyites. What explains this defeat?

The favorite answer of the reactionary and conservative press is that the party in power always loses ground in an off-year election. This is nonsense. In 1934, as a matter of fact, the Democrats gained in the first Roosevelt mid-term balloting.

This so-called "axiom" of politics explains nothing. It is intended to conceal the real explanation. This is to be found in the sentiments of labor, the Negro people, the farmers, the urban middle-class and in the extent to which these sentiments can find expression at the polls. It is the feelings of the voters and their demand for action on the campaign promises of the previous Presidential year, which frequently result in the ruling party losing ground in the off-year.

The mid-term defeat of the GOP is due to no "axiom" but to the anti-Administration sentiments and political action of labor and the people. The defeat, most marked in the industrial centers of Michigan, Pennsylvania and Illinois, reflects the concern about unemployment. It reflects the disillusionment with

the peace protestations of the war-breeding Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy; opposition to the Eisenhower-Benson attack on farm-incomes; disgust with the Eisenhower-Brownell-Nixon embracing of McCarthyism; resentment at Eisenhower's rejection of civil rights legislation.

These powerful mass currents, first reflected in the Fall elections of 1953, are the basis for the anti-Eisenhower, anti-GOP trend. It is these currents which not only produced the GOP defeat but which established clearly the potential which was present for a defeat of landslide

proportions.

The widely-predicted Democratic sweep, however, failed to take place. On the contrary, one of the most striking features of this election was the large number of photo-finish, narrow margin Democratic victories.

Why was this the case? What thwarted the full expression of the mass opposition to the Eisenhower-Big Business Administration?

It is this question, above all, which labor and its allies must examine. For in its answer lies the key to 1956. This will be discussed in the next article.

Soviet Proposal for Meet on Europe Pact

Following is the text of the Soviet note to France proposing a conference on Nov. 29 to draft an all-European security treaty. Similar notes were addressed to the governments of 22 other European countries and copies were sent to the Chinese and United States governments.

The Soviet Government considers it necessary to declare to the Government of France as follows:

On Oct. 23 of this year in Paris, agreements concerning West Germany were signed. The signing of these agreements was preceded by the conference of nine powers in London, the participants in which agreed upon certain measures on the German question.

The Paris agreements provided in violation of international agreements about Germany—for the restoration of militarism in West Germany, the creation of West German armed forces and the inclusion of West Germany in a military grouping of states against other European states.

In West Germany, an army is being created that in the near future would consist of 520,000 men and that will have large aviation and tank units as well as a military headquarters of its own. Even now the German militarists do not conceal that they consider the number of West German armed forces projected by the London and Paris agreements as only the base for the building of a more numerous armed force.

HITLER GENERALS

A West German army is being created under the leadership of those German generals who headed the Hitler army in the years of the second World War and were co-participants in the fascist creation and cultivation of Hitler's New Order in European countries.

The London and Paris agreements give the West German militarists and revanchists [seekers of revenge] the opportunity for unlimited production of arms. The armed forces of West Germany will also have the opportunity of obtaining atomic armaments, increasing the threat of atomic destructive war in Europe.

The above-mentioned agreements involve a remilitarized Germany in a new military bloc being created now in the guise of the so-called Western European alliance as well as the North Atlantic bloc, whose aggressive character the Soviet government has already pointed out more than once.

All this bears witness to the fact that, with regard to West Germany, a course is being followed that is incompatible with both the problem of strengthening the position in Europe and the problem of restoring Germany's national unity.

The realization of the London and Paris agreements would mean that the unification of Germany by means of free all-German elections would fall victim to present plans for restoring German militarism—that bitter enemy of the European people, including the German people.

In an effort to facilitate the solution of the questions of Austrian-German unity, the Soviet

Government proposed consideration of the question of immediate withdrawal of occupation forces from the territory of West and East Germany. At the same time a proposal was put forward to fix the number and armament of all kinds of German police, both in East and West Germany.

WOULD EASE TENSION

The Soviet Government considers, as before, that the adoption of these measures would promote the easing of international tension in Europe.

The London and Paris agreements are incompatible with the Franco-Soviet treaty of alliance and mutual assistance of 1944, and with the Anglo-Soviet treaty of 1942 on cooperation and mutual assistance after the war, which provides for the undertaking of mutual measures to prevent the possibility of new aggression on the part of Germany.

The Soviet Government has already drawn the attention of the states responsible for the regulation of the German problem to the serious danger that in connection with the revival of militarism in West Germany and with the involvement in military groupings.

The formation of military groupings of several states opposed to one another in Europe will inevitably lead, as the experience of history has shown, to the sharpening of relations between them, and finally to war.

This was the case before World War I, when two opposing military coalitions were created. It was also the case before World War II, when, under the aegis of Hitler's Germany, an aggressive military grouping was created in opposition to other states that, in the course of the war, had to unite their forces to rebuff Hitlerite aggression.

ALL-EUROPEAN SECURITY

In order to avoid a situation where Europe periodically becomes an area of bloodshed and destructive war, bringing to the peoples of the European states many millions of human victims and vast material destruction, the necessity arises to set up a system of security in Europe, the participants in which would be all the European states irrespective of their social and state structure.

Setting up such a system of all-European collective security would provide a permanent basis for the peaceful cooperation of all European states and would guarantee their national security by the acceptance of obligations to settle differences arising among them by peaceful means and, in the event of the appearance of a threat to peace or the violation of peace, to undertake united action, including military, against the aggressor.

The establishment in Europe of an effective system of collective security based on the joint efforts of all European states would ease the possibility of settling the German problem. In this event the main obstacle to the restoration of German unity existing at the present time—finding its reflection in plans for the transformation of West Germany into a military state and for drawing it into an aggres-

Coast Missionary, Back from China, Urges Co-existence

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 11. — America must reach an understanding with China as a matter of co-existence in preference to "co-suicide," F. Olin Stockwell, Chicago, member of the board of missions of the Methodist church, declares.

Stockwell, here for a series of talks, has written two books, "With God in Red China" and "Mediations in a Prison Cell," on his experiences in China, where he said he was imprisoned 23 months, 14 of them allegedly in solitary confinement.

But Stockwell said the present government in China is stable, has support of 95 percent of the people, has halted inflation and civil war, divided the land, extended railroads and highways, furthered mass education and improved public health.

"If tensions are released China's attitude might change," Stockwell asserted.

His solution for Formosa is "to neutralize it under the United Nations" and "let the people of Formosa decide their own destiny."

French Kill 18 Tunisian Nationalists

TUNIS, Nov. 14. — French troops killed 18 Tunisian Nationalists, wounded 30 more and captured 50 others in a battle in east central Tunisia, French authorities announced today.

A brief communique said that a French unit in the Bargou mountain area yesterday attacked a large group, part of a "National Army of Liberation."

Across the border, French troops in the Aures mountains of eastern Algeria were reported digging in today for a winter offensive.

The French said they hold the principal towns and villages in the area, such as Arris, Foun-Toub, Founan and Khenchela. But the "rebels" hold the mountains along some of the roads.

PARTY VOICE

November Issue
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We invite letters and articles from our readers for our January issue on (1) the election results and next steps in the mass struggle for jobs, peace, equal rights, and democracy; (2) on Party organization and Party building. Deadline is December 10.

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Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Disc Jockeys and Jacques Tati

Part of the record industry is fouling up the airways with smutty records, said the Pittsburgh Courier, a leading Negro weekly, in a recent issue.

Impressionable teenagers make up the majority of the audience for disc jockey programs.

The situation has "grown so alarming," said the Courier, that one station, WDIA in Memphis, Tenn., in the last thirty days alone was forced to ban 25 records as unfit to play on the air.

Among the unfit records were such titles as No More Alcohol, Vicious Vodka, I Done Done It, Shake Your Shimmy, Too Many Drivers, Ooh La La, The Real Thing, Get It One More Time, Annie's Aunt Fannie.

There seems to be a whole cycle of smutty "Annie" records such as Work With Me Annie, Annie Had A Baby, Mama Took the Baby, Annie Pulled A Humbug.

The Courier urges parents, ministers, clubs and civic groups to protest.

When Charlie Chaplin was in Paris a couple of weeks ago, reporters asked him to comment on Charlie Wilson's now famous "bird-dog" crack against the unemployed. The artist thought for a moment then said: "You know—I'm just an ordinary dog myself . . . barking for peace."

The radio program "Three Star Extra" (NBC 8:45 p.m., Monday to Friday) is billed as "The Newspaper of the Air" and is supposed to give the straight, factual news. It hardly ever does though. In fact, most of the time it slants the news in favor of its hero, Senator McCarthy, which is understandable, considering that Three Star Extra is sponsored by Sunoco, a Texas oil concern, and you know how partial Texas oil millionaires are to McCarthy.

In his column the other day Radio and TV writer John Crosby gave a typical example of how this radio program slants the news. On Sept. 27 when the Watkins Committee report recommending censure of McCarthy broke in the press, Three Star Extra ignored the news, which was the story of the day in most newspapers. Instead it featured a statement from Martin Dies of Texas that "he doubted whether censure would hurt" the Junior Senator from Wisconsin. And the next day when the report was still hot news, Three Star Extra dismissed it with a single sentence: "Republican National Chairman Leonard Hall said today that the American people are sick and tired of the McCarthy issue and it will not have any effect in the November election."

Crosby also rapped the mishandling of news on the WOR radio program Facts Forum, which he described as "a highly questionable outfit supported by H. L. Hunt, Texas millionaire with a strong partiality for Senator McCarthy." Facts Forum is supposed to give both sides of a question but never does.

JACQUES TATI, the wonderful French comic star of Mr. Hulot's Holiday and Jour de Fete, won a lot of new admirers in the U. S. through his recent appearance on Max Liebman's television variety show. I believe he had the whole country howling with his impressions in pantomime of a tennis player, a fisherman and a soccer goal-keeper. Tati, in my book, is the finest exponent of the art of pantomime to come along since Chaplin and like Chaplin he also knows the secret of his great popularity.

"I'm trying to get to know your people," he told reporters at a N. Y. press conference. "Not from my hotel—you don't learn anything in a big hotel—they're the same everywhere. I'll talk to a few taxi-drivers and other ordinary people. I already spent an hour talking to the man who came to repair my television set. That's the only way to learn anything about a country. Not on tours. That would be like showing you Paris from a crowded truck."

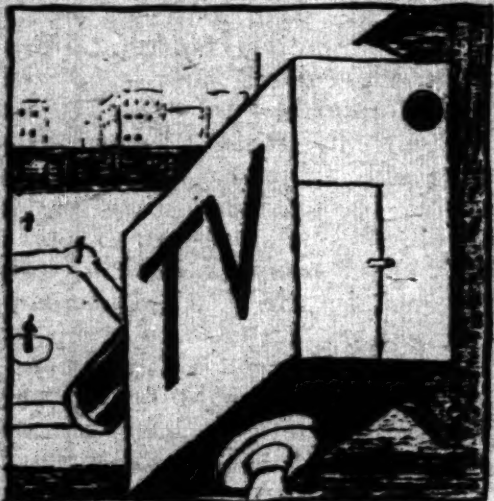
Tati's approach to movies is about the same as Chaplin's. "I did everything myself. No one else wanted to do the type of movie I believe in. I wrote, directed, acted and raised the money. But I'm fighting for free artistic control. I make a lot of mistakes, but I like to feel that if I succeed I'll open a lot of doors for young people who might find it difficult getting a start at doing what they believe in. I enjoy speaking to young writers and directors and giving them advice when I can. I am going back to Paris in a few days. I'm writing a new story. If we fight a little harder for what kind of stories can be done, maybe the public will accept them. It is very important for the coming generations to be able to say what they have to say." There's a refreshing movie-maker for you!

FUND DRIVE: Z. M. of Providence, R. I. sends along six more dollars with a note that he liked our column on pocket books. A New Voice sends her third dollar within a week and writes: "Why don't we initiate a move to send singers, dancers, musicians, sculptors, painters, etc., to the United Nations to see whether these artists could do a better job in creating an understanding and an awareness of interchangeable peace relations with all countries. Government subsidy of the arts instead of money towards atomic destruction in this country, is a primary requisite as well. So long until the next buck." Amen, to all the above!

Ellender Asks About McC Fund

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) said today the Senate might clear Sen. Joseph McCarthy if he would give an accounting of funds given him to fight Communism.

Ellender described as "poppycock" McCarthy's argument that the censure move is an effort to



ARLENE DAHL

Today's Best Bets On Movies, Drama

TV

Ding Dong School (4) 10 a.m.

Sherlock Holmes (4) 7 p.m.

Moyie: Beauty and the Beast

(French) (11) 7:30 & 10

Voice of Firestone—Music (7)

8:30

I Love Lucy (2) 9

Boxing (5) 9

College Press Conference (7) 9

Play: Hunchback of Notre Dame

Part 2 (4) 9:30

Studio One (2) 10

Boxing (5) 10 St. Nich. Arena

Boxing (7) 10

Killer at Large (13) 11—CI

Housing Racket melo

Steve Allen (4) 11:15

Movie: Return of Jesse James

(2) 11:30

RADIO

John Vandercook, CIO news

WABC 7

The Choraliers WCBS 7:30

Sketch Henderson WRCA 8

American Music Hall WABC

8:15

Voice of Firestone WABC 8:30

Clifford Curson—pianist WRCA

9

MOVIES

True Friends (new Soviet film),

Stanley

UPA Mr. Magoo Cartoon Festi-

val, 5th Ave. Cinema

Bread Love & Dreams (Italian),

Paris.

Aida—opera on film (Italian),

Little Carnegie

Lili, 52nd St. Translux.

A Star Is Born, Paramount &

Victoria

High and Dry (British), Sutton

Leonardo da Vinci, Baronet

Little Kidnappers (British)

Translux 60th St.

Gorky's Mistress (Russian),

Beacon

The Detective (British), Fine

Arts

Hello Elephant (Italian), Apollo,

42nd St.

Hansel & Gretel, Broadway

This Is Cinerama, Warner

Mr. Hulot's Holiday (French),

Art & Symphony

La Ronde (French), Beverly

Dead of Night & On Approval

(British), Boekman. Mon. & Tues.

Devil's Pitchfork (Japanese),

Thalia

DRAMA

In Splendid Error, Greenwich

Mews

Twelfth Night—Shakespeare,

Jan Hes Auditorium

Comedy in Music—Victor Borge,

Golden

Kismet, Ziegfeld

had been able to delve into the

many contributions made to him

(McCarthy) by people who con-

tributed toward his fight on Com-

munist.

"They made huge contributions.

What he did with it, nobody knows

except himself."

"If he came before the Senate

and convinced me he hasn't used

those collections, that would satis-

fy me. He has ample opportunity

to clear his skirts. If I were he, I

wouldn't have that question dan-

gling over my head five minutes."

'Woman's World', Film Proves That It Isn't

WOMAN'S WORLD. A 20th Century Fox Production in Cinemascope. Produced by Charles Brackett. Screenplay by Claude Rains, Mary Lou and Richard Sale. Additional dialogue by Howard Lindsay and Russell Croese. Directed by Jean Negulesco. Starring: Clifton Webb, Jean Allgren, Van Heflin, Lauren Bacall, Fred MacMurray, Arlene Dahl and Cornell Wilde. At the Albee Theatre, Brooklyn.

"Woman's World" is another movie about Big Business—20th Century Fox's counterpart of MGM's "Executive Suite."

An automobile magnate (Clifton Webb) must fill a key vacancy left by the death of the general manager of Gifford Motors. The three candidates for the job are so evenly matched that Webb decides the character and personality of their wives will be a decisive factor in the final choice. So the three couples are invited to New York for a week of scrutiny by Webb. The couples are:

Earnest young Cornell Wilde whose bumbling child-wife (June Allyson) must social gaffs that are a handicap to him:

Ulcer-tense Fred MacMurray whose sophisticated wife (Lauren Bacall) is threatening to leave him because he neglects her—thus handicapping his chances;

Ambitious Van Heflin, who wants to rise to the top on his own merits, and not through the influence of his sexy mate (Arlene Dahl).

It is to the screenwriters' credit that considerable suspense is injected into this situation. The dialogue is often urbane and witty. There are even some candid remarks on the nature of the capitalist system.

When one of the candidates re-

marks that the first duty of a Big Business executive is service to the public, Webb tells him to stop talking like a public utility and remember that his first duty is to make profits for Webb.

But for all the surface sophistication, "Woman's World," as a Hollywood commentary on the woman question, might as well have been written by Dale Carnegie in collaboration with Charles E. Wilson. The very premise of the picture is that a wife's proper role is the subordination of her drives and values to her husband's career.

From this premise is derived the moral—and the title—of the picture: the business world is not a "man's world" at all; it is a "woman's world" because women are the kingmakers of the marketplace—they can make or break careers and corporations by their conduct at home.

Who is the villain of this piece? Arlene Dahl, who uses her body to advance her husband's career. But it is not this alone that makes her evil—she is evil primarily because she is a woman of will. The other two wives are passive, but Arlene actively intervenes in the affairs of men—and this can't be forgiven.

Who gets the job in the end? Heflin learns his wife has offered herself to Webb if Webb will give Van the post. Van breaks with Arlene. When Webb learns of this development he gives Van the job, explaining that Van had but one handicap—his adulterous wife.

The other couples retire to Philadelphia and Kansas City, resigning themselves to modest posts in the Gifford Motors empire at an income of \$100,000 a year.—H. S.

Pianists From 23 Nations Enter Chopin Competitions

Approximately 100 contestants from 23 countries have entered the Fifth International Chopin Competition for young pianists scheduled to begin in Warsaw next Feb. 22, the 145th anniversary of the birth of the Polish composer. The competition will end March 21. The contest, open to pianists between 16 and 32 years of age from all countries, was held for the first time in 1927.

Chairman of the international jury for the Competition is Prof. Zbigniew Drzewiecki, noted Polish teacher and pianist. Its secretary is Stanislaw Szpinalski, rector of the Warsaw Conservatory of Music and well known pianist who toured the United States in 1947. Four deputy chairmen will be chosen on Feb. 21 when the jury will meet for its first session.

Among those who will serve on the jury are Marguerite Long and Lazare Levy of France; Arthur Hedley of Great Britain; Lev Oborin and Yakub Zak of the Soviet Union, first prize winners of previous Chopin Competitions in 1927 and 1937, respectively; Ma Szechun of China; A. Benedetti Michelangeli and C. Zecchi of Italy; Joseph Marx of Austria; Magdalena Tagliafero of Brazil; L. Pipkov of Bulgaria; Emile Bosquet of Belgium; H. Steurer of the German Democratic Republic; Imre Ungar of Hungary; Z. Vanece of Rumania; J. Zarawlew, Witold Lutoslawski, Henryk Szostak and J. Hoffman of Poland.

Preliminary competitions have taken place in a number of countries. In the Soviet Union an original list of applicants totalling nearly 300 was reduced to 97 after the first eliminations, then to 21. After a third stage four or five young pianists will be chosen to represent the Soviet Union.

Eliminations have also taken place in Brazil, West Germany, Great Britain, the People's Democracies and also scheduled to be held in Israel, Chile and Italy. Among the countries from which

Mail or wire your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N. Y. 3; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor, N. Y.

Sobell Defies Threats By FBI; Refuses to Lie

The wife of imprisoned scientist Morton Sobell disclosed yesterday that FBI agents had visited Sobell in Alcatraz and implied that he would receive leniency if he would say that he is guilty and that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were guilty.

Mrs. Sobell, who recently returned from visiting her husband, said she had written a demand to J. Edgar Hoover that FBI agents stop harassing her husband.

Sobell, sentenced to 30 years in the Rosenberg trial, has maintained his absolute innocence and has been seeking a new trial. According to Mrs. Sobell, many prominent Americans have urged federal authorities to remove Sobell from Alcatraz to a regular federal prison.

Mrs. Sobell said that her husband has been subjected to three recent visits by the FBI. The first visit was ostensibly to return to Sobell his daughter's plane ticket confiscated at the time Sobell and his family were seized in Mexico in August, 1950. Also returned were the receipts from the customs for cameras and other items declared enroute to Mexico.

The second visit was described by Mrs. Sobell as "free of all pretense." In her letter to J. Edgar Hoover, she said:

"Starting with expressions of

friendship and interest in my husband's welfare, your agent told me: 'You cannot hurt the Rosenbergs now, nor can you help them. Why don't you start thinking about your own future?' In this way the FBI agent implied that if my husband would malign dead persons, and if he would pretend to be guilty himself, there might be some reward."

THIRD VISIT

Mrs. Sobell continued: "In a third visit my husband was informed that confidential sources available to the FBI had information that my husband was being deserted. Your agent said that my husband was needlessly sacrificing his youth, his home and even the opportunity to see his children."

In a letter to his wife, Morton Sobell wrote, in commenting on the FBI visits: "I will never soil these hands. A person must live with himself for a long time—and his children and their children must live with his name and what it means after his time. And it's so simple. There is no slightly soiled dirt, all dirt is dirty."

Helen Sobell asserted that despite the use of Alcatraz as a third degree method, her husband had not lost any of his integrity.

She pointed out that her husband had long been under pressure to say he was guilty, and cited the remarks of Judge Irving Kaufman in denying Sobell a reduction in sentence. Kaufman said in a ruling on Jan. 9, 1953:

"It is still more deplorable and grievous that Sobell has not seen fit to follow the course of David Greenglass, Harry Gold and Klaus Fuchs, who, after pleading guilty, gave substantial aid in detecting and bringing to justice other espionage agents whose acts were endangering our national security."

"Rather Sobell has chosen to follow in the footsteps of the defendants Rosenberg, and, like them, adhere to misguided loyalties. His choice has been deliberate, and the enormity of his offense becomes even greater, for apparently, he still feels no remorse or contrition."

"The application is denied."

The National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell has been conducting a campaign to have Sobell removed from Alcatraz pending a new trial. It is asking that people write to James V. Bennett, Director of Prisons, Justice Department, Washington, D. C., requesting Sobell's transfer.

MRS. SOBELL'S LETTER OF PROTEST TO FBI

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Department
Washington, D. C.
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just returned from seeing my husband, Morton Sobell, in Alcatraz. The difficulties of a 3,000 mile trip, the problems involved in a resettlement of my children's lives, even the forbidding experience of entering Alcatraz itself are no longer new to me. I am greatly concerned at this time with what your agents have been trying to do to my husband.

You must know that from the time that my husband, I, and my children were brutally and illegally kidnapped in August of 1950 by your agents, my husband has been constantly pressured to confess to a crime which has not committed. All of the various types of pressures which were used culminated in the choice of Alcatraz as the place of imprisonment for my husband, and in his being sent there on Thanksgiving Day of 1952.

There is nothing in my husband's history, in prison or out, which could justify a decision to send him to Alcatraz. He does not belong in any prison; he certainly does not belong in Alcatraz.

Recently, perhaps under the impression that a man who is beginning his fifth year in prison has lost some of his integrity, courage, or honesty, your agents have again begun their harassment of my husband. Perhaps too, your office may be motivated by the fact that so many and such powerful forces are protesting against the use of Alcatraz as a third degree method in the case of my young scientist. No matter what your reasoning may be, this harassment must be stopped.

ON AUGUST 27 my husband was maneuvered into meeting with an FBI agent who said he wanted to return to my husband some of our belongings which were taken from us at the time of the kidnapping in Mexico. He returned our daughter's return trip ticket from Mexico and our customs receipts that meant we would not have to pay duty on cameras, etc., upon our return.

Obviously this could have been done with greater propriety, less expense, and more consideration through our attorneys. But the reason for this visit became all too obvious when your agent tried to persuade my husband that the people who believe in his innocence and who are working toward securing some measure of justice for him are not concerned with his welfare.

The second visit by your agent was free of all pretense. Starting with expressions of friendship and interest in my husband's welfare, your agent told my husband: "You cannot hurt the Rosenbergs now, nor can you help them. Why don't you start thinking about your own future?"

In this way the FBI agent implied that if my husband would malign dead persons, and if he would pretend to be guilty himself, there might be some reward.

In a third visit my husband was informed that confidential sources available to the FBI had information that my husband was being deserted. Your agent said that my husband was needlessly sacrificing his youth, his home, and even the opportunity to see his children.

I AM CONVINCED that the truth must come to light. When it is known, my husband will be free to return to his family who love him, in honor and with dignity. You are using Alcatraz and your FBI as a rack and pinion with which to destroy my husband.

Brave men have always fought for truth and honor. Even though the days of his youth are being torn from him one by one, my innocent husband will not perjure himself. He will betray neither his ideals nor other innocent people.

To have suffered some 15 months of prison, to face the living death of 30 years in Alcatraz, to have been convicted in a conspiracy trial where no witness ever testified that my husband had ever given or received any secret material, this is injustice compounded. Do not add to this by further visits from your FBI agents.

Very truly yours,
MRS. MORTON SOBELL.

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Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Soviet Union

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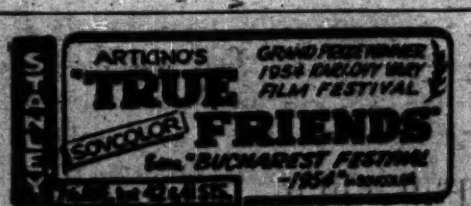
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National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

NAACP Gains 1,424

Members in Camden

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 14.—An annual NAACP membership campaign here has netted 1,424 NAACP members and \$2,920, it was announced by Dr. U. S. Wiggins, president of the New Jersey State Conference and member of the Association's national Board of Directors.



on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

After a Team's First Victory . . .

THE FIRST GAME of the doubleheader was over. Milwaukee had come from behind to beat Boston and now the Knickerbockers and Rochester were on the floor in their gaudy sweat suits starting the long loosening up period for the feature attraction.

The Madison Square Garden basketball aficionados had enjoyed the sight of Milwaukee coming from behind to beat the always formidable Cousy and company. It was the team's first victory after five straight league setbacks, and they acted it in a series of quietly jubilant sweaty hugs as they started for their dressing room. The first victory is a big one for a group of men who make their living at any sport. There is quickly for losers the looming shadow of complete disaster, losing, losing, losing, small crowds, paycuts, the axe . . . and all before the team has a real chance to jell and get started. No group of ballplayers good enough to get into the league feels they are as bad as their record may show. They were just caught off balance, they pressed a bit, got some bad breaks . . . but they have to reverse it before it gets irretrievably disastrous and demoralization sets in.

That is why there was such an air of relief and satisfaction in these athletes as they moved tiredly off the shiny floor toward the first post-game shower they were going to enjoy this season.

And that was what made it seem to me like a "story" and something worth the extra work of making your way between games to the dressing room of a team with a record of won one, lost five, and no real likelihood of becoming a championship contender. Since no other scribe showed up to chin with the players (though some engaged coach Holtzman for a while at court-side), our Milwaukee readers have themselves a scoop on their team today.

AS I GOT to the dressing room door, most of the players were already inside, but a knot of youngsters and some fans not so young were clustered around the smiling figure of Ken McBride, a first year man from Maryland State who had roused the fans with a second half scoring surge of 20 points to break the game open. He and even more so the solid Bob Pettit of Louisiana State were a good looking duo of first year men, promising better things for "The Home of the Braves" in basketball seasons to come.

The youngsters around McBride getting autographs were both Negro and white. This was obviously a new experience for the smiling, well set up 6 foot 3 athlete and he kept shrugging and signing with an air of "I'm only a rookie, what do you want me for, but if you want it, how could I say no. . . ." The fans chatted with him with the friendly immediate intimacy of New York schoolyard basketballers. "Hey, I never heard of you before, where'd you play for?" and "Some jump shot!"

Twenty points are hardly unusual for the high scoring pro game, though a good night's work. The excitement and interest can only be understood in the context of the difficulty the very top college stars find in making the big leap to the pro league's successfully right off the bat. It doesn't happen often, and McBride, for that matter, isn't likely to have that kind of night every time while he's developing.

The autographers were used up and Ken made his way into the dressing room, where he spoke about his career. Maryland State is a member of the Colored Intercollegiate League but had also broken the ice with some games around New York, notably out at Hofstra and at Brooklyn College. But "this was my first time in the Garden," he said. You didn't, I observed, seem to get what they call "Gardenitis" and he laughed. "As long as the ball went in, I'm not going to tell you how I felt about the Garden," he said.

Ken was picked up by Syracuse as he came out of two years in the Army. He was bought by Milwaukee before the season opened. "Yes, I'm glad of it," he said, "Syracuse is more of a settled, veteran team and I wouldn't have gotten the same chance to play as much. I don't blame them for selling me. Paul Seymour had me pretty well bottled up in a practice game. I didn't really get started."

He also like the move geographically. "Closer to home at Milwaukee," he explained, "I come from Centralia, Ill."

As for pro shape, he shook his head with dissatisfaction. "I still have some Army fat to work off," he said, "I gained weight those two years."

THERE WAS AN occasional college-like whoop as the players undressed, showered and dressed for the street. "Allright now fellows," shouted one, "We finally got started. Let's go on from here."

Big Chuck Share, 6-11 center who never has lived up to his Bowling Green college form in the pros to now, and who had a fine night against Boston, spoke softly about it.

"I'm in better shape this year," he said, "Shape is very important in a game that depends on moving. It's because I'm playing more and regularly. You know," he said, leaning down earnestly, "It's a different feeling to know you're still on the team. You know what I mean?"

Share thought this was a much better team than its record indicated. "This one tonight didn't surprise me," he said, "We're really good, we just have to get organized. We don't know each other's moves yet."

Chuck Cooper, the veteran obtained from Boston, where he had been the first Negro played to break into the pro leagues, beating Clifton of the Knicks by a month, said hello.

The former Duquesne star, who had made anti-jimcrow history as a collegian as well in Louisville and with his teammates' refusal to play Tennessee without him, said "We have some good strength. I like this group. Nobody's going to take the ball away from us too much underneath, not with Share; Hitch, this kid Pettit—he is going to be something. McBride has things to learn, but he's going to score for us. He can shoot. One good thing about him, he was a backcourt man in college too, so he's not switching his style, something these 6-3 kids were centers in college and find the switch hard."

Are you going to win some more now?

Coop smiled. "I've been around, you know I'm realistic. But yes, we are. Matter of fact, I wouldn't be surprised if we beat Syracuse Saturday."

Just checked the score. Milwaukee won its second straight, beating Syracuse. Quiet Coop scored 23 big point. Looks like the nightmare's over.